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7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
8 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**  
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10 WESTERN HOLDINGS, LLC,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 NUTRACEUTICAL DEVELOPMENT  
14 CORPORATION, *et al.*,

15 Defendants.

Case No. 2:10-CV-00693-KJD-RJJ

**ORDER**

16  
17 Currently pending before the Court are: a Motion to Dismiss (#18) by Defendants  
18 Nutraceutical Development Corporation, David P. Summers, James P. Davidson, and B.B. Tulley  
19 (the “Summers Defendants”); Plaintiff Western Holdings, LLC’s Motion to Strike the Motion to  
20 Dismiss (#23); Plaintiff’s Rule 41(a) Motion to Dismiss (#34); and Plaintiff’s Notice of Voluntary  
21 Dismissal (#38) to which the Summers Defendants Responded (#39). The Court has considered  
22 these motions and notice and the oppositions and replies thereto.

23 **I. Background**

24 Plaintiff Western Holdings, LLC licenses a patent for a nutritional supplement from  
25 Nutraceutical Development Corporation (“NDC”). Plaintiff has paid royalties to NDC for use of this  
26 patent. A dispute arose among Defendants over control of the company and Plaintiff and NDC

1 agreed that Plaintiff should hold all royalties until the dispute was resolved. This lawsuit was  
2 originally filed as an interpleader action relating to the royalties held by Plaintiff. However, Plaintiff  
3 now claims that NDC has breached the licensing agreement by failing to maintain the patent.  
4 Plaintiff has filed an action in Utah state court for breach of contract. Accordingly, it wishes to  
5 dismiss the interpleader action filed here.

## 6 II Analysis

7 Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(1)(A)(i) states that a plaintiff may dismiss an action without court order  
8 by filing “a notice of dismissal before the opposing party serves either an answer or a motion for  
9 summary judgment.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2) allows a court to grant dismissal at a plaintiff’s request  
10 when the court deems it proper. Voluntary dismissal is not to be granted where a defendant will  
11 suffer plain legal prejudice if the case is dismissed. Smith v. Lenches, 263 F.3d 972, 975 (9th Cir.  
12 2001). Plain legal prejudice is “prejudice to some legal interest, some legal claim, some legal  
13 argument.” Westlands Water Dist. v. United States, 100 F.3d 94, 97 (9th Cir. 1996). Plain legal  
14 prejudice specifically does not include a threat of future litigation, inconvenience from having to  
15 defend in another forum, uncertainty stemming from an unresolved dispute, or “where a plaintiff  
16 would gain a tactical advantage by that dismissal.” Smith v. Lenches, 263 F.3d at 976.

17 Plaintiff have properly noticed dismissal against the Summers Defendants. The Summers  
18 Defendants have not filed an answer or a motion for summary judgment. In response, the Summers  
19 Defendants unconvincingly argue that their own Motion to Dismiss should be heard before the case  
20 is dismissed and that defending the breach of contract action in Utah state court would be prejudicial.  
21 The authority cited by the Summers Defendants offers no support for this position. Although the  
22 remaining Defendants have filed an answer in this action, they have not opposed Plaintiff’s Rule 41  
23 Motion to Dismiss (#34).

24 Therefore, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff’s Rule 41(a) Motion to Dismiss is,  
25 (#34) is **GRANTED**.

1       **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendants Motion to Dismiss (#18) is **DENIED** as  
2 moot.

3       **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion to Strike (#23) is **DENIED** as moot.

4       **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff's action is **DISMISSED**, without prejudice.

5       DATED this 29<sup>th</sup> day of June 2011.

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9       Kent J. Dawson  
10       United States District Judge  
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